subject of the higher education, and was anxious to include in his proposed University the best features to be found in institutions in America and elsewhere. At the foundation of the University in 1889, Mr. Clark gave it an endowment of one million dollars, to which he added a like amount later on. By his death, the institution receives his magnificent library of rare and costly books. Clark University is perhaps unique among the educational institutions of the United States. It is devoted entirely to post-graduate studies, and recently celebrated its tenth anniversary.

As announced last week, a series of festivities began at Cracow, on June 7, in commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the foundation of Cracow University. A Reuter correspondent states that a large number of men of science, including representatives of most of the European universities and colleges, attended the celebration. The Austrian and foreign investigators went in procession on Thursday morning to the Church of St. Mary, where a Papal Brief in reference to the celebration was read. The graves of the founders of the University were visited and wreaths deposited upon them. At the special commemorative meeting subsequently held, speeches in Latin were delivered by Prof. Tarnowski, the rector, and Dr. von Hartel. An illuminated address was presented by a deputation from Oxford University. The proceedings terminated with the distribution of the diplomas of honour to those upon whom the honorary degree of doctor has been conferred.

THE new Directory of the Board of Education, South Kensington, containing regulations for establishing and conducting science and art schools and classes, has just been published. Many of the regulations have been modified, more particularly those referring to administrative matters and practical work. The syllabus of practical mathematics has been revised, but the subjects remain much the same as were prescribed in last year's syllabus. A syllabus of an advanced stage of practical mathematics has been added. The syllabus of mineralogy has been slightly modified and recast. The laboratories in a School of Science are to be available for preparation work by students of the school beyond the school hours of the time-table. Courses of work for Schools of Science in rural districts have been added. The obligatory subjects of the elementary course for men are :—(1) mathematics; (2) chemistry (with practical work); (3) physiography (Section I.) or elementary physics (with practical work); (4) biology (Section I.) or elementary botany (practical work may be in the field or garden); (5) drawing, practical geometry, or practical mathematics. Manual instruction in its application to workshop and garden must also form part of the course, which is intended to cover two years. The elementary course for women in Schools of Science differs slightly from the foregoing. Physics and chemistry are optional for the second year, and hygiene may be taken instead of botany. Practical mathematics is not included. Separate advanced courses of work are prescribed for men and women who have passed through the elementary courses. Managers of schools are now allowed the option of having the grant for practical chemistry in the advanced course assessed by the inspector or on the results of examination in the advanced stage. The announcement made last year that examinations in the elementary stages of science and art subjects will only be held upon special application, in which case a fee for each paper asked for will be charged, is ratified. This probably means the abolition of examination in the elementary stages; for apparently nothing can be gained by arranging for the examination of candidates.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

LONDON.

Physical Society, June 8.—Dr. J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S., Vice-President, in the chair.—A paper on the magnetic properties of alloys of iron and aluminium (Part ii.), by S. W. Richardson and L. Lownds, was read by Dr. Richardson. Experiments have been made to ascertain in what way the hysteresis loss between given limits of the field strength is connected with the temperature for an alloy containing 3·64 per cent. of aluminium. The experiments show that the hysteresis loss attains a maximum value at a temperature considerably higher than the temperature of maximum induction. The changes produced in the magnetic properties of the alloy by heating and subsequent cooling have also been investigated. The properties depend largely on the previous history of the specimen, but there does not appear to be any essential difference between the behaviour of the alloy during heating and cooling (except near the temperature of minimum permeability). Experiments have also been conducted on the abrupt change in the permeability that takes place at a temperature of about 650° C. The conclusions arrived at are as follows :—(1) The hysteresis loss at first diminishes as the temperature rises. It then increases and reaches a maximum at about 550° C. On further heating it falls off rapidly, and is negligible at 700° C. (2) The magnetic properties of the specimen depend largely on its previous history. (3) There is no essential difference between the behaviour during heating and cooling except near the temperature of minimum permeability. (4) An abrupt increase in the permeability takes place at about 650° C. during heating, followed by an equally abrupt diminution on further heating. (5) This abrupt change is more marked with falling than with rising temperatures. (6) Continued heating and cooling diminish the permeability. (7) The curve connecting temperature of minimum permeability and percentage of aluminium is a straight line. (8) The microscopic examination of the specimens shows the presence of crystals. Prof. S. P. Thompson asked if the specimens had been kept for any length of time at a high temperature, because crystals changed and grew in metals at temperatures even far below their melting points. Prof. Reinold asked if any specimens had been examined where the crystalline structure had not been observed. Mr. Blakesley asked if any explanation of the orientation of the crystals could be given. The chairmain said it was difficult to know exactly what substances were being dealt with. They might be pure alloys or mixtures of two or three alloys with iron or aluminium. Dr. Richardson in reply said the crystals might be dissolved in nitric acid and analysed, but at present he did not know their composition.—Mr. W. Campbell then read a note on crystallisation produced in solid metal by pressure. In the preparation of sections of tin, particles cling to the file and, if allowed to remain, tend to tear the surface of the metal. The effect is not immediately noticeable, but on etching the polished surface there appear, besides the usual structure of the tin, lines of much smaller crystals with irregular boundaries but possessing different orientation. The effect is only superficial because it can be removed by polishing. The same behaviour is noticed in some alloys, and it would thus appear that the pressure of a file is sufficient to cause a metal or an alloy to rearrange itself. Prof. S. P. Thompson suggested that the effect might be due to local heating caused by tearing rather than to pressure. Mr. Campbell said that the effect was not due to the heating of the file, because if the file were kept perfectly clean no crystals formed. Prof. S. P. Thompson asked if scratching the surface with a diamond produced crystallisation. The author said he had tried with a sharp knife without success, but cutting with a blunt chisel produced crystallisation along the chisel mark.—A paper on the viscosities of mixtures of liquids and solutions was read by Dr. C. H. Lees. Three formulæ have been suggested for expressing the viscosity of a mixture in terms of the percentages and viscosities of its constituent parts. The first of these represents the viscosity as being the sum of a number of terms, each one of which is the product of the percentage of any constituent and its viscosity. The second formula represents the logarithm of the viscosity in a similar manner, and the third one the reciprocal. None of these formulæ represent the viscosity of a mixture with closeness. The author suggests a formula in which the mth power of the reciprocal of the viscosity of a mixture is equal to the sum of a number of terms, each one of which is the product of the percentage of any constituent, and the mth power of the reciprocal of the viscosity of that constituent. This formula gives satisfactory agreement, and, moreover, leads to Slotte's formula for the variation of viscosity with temperature.—The secretary read a note from Prof. Wood on an application of the method of striæ to the illumination of objects under the microscope. The object chosen was powdered glass immersed in cedar oil of the same refractive index. The glass particles were almost invisible under ordinary conditions of illumination. The illuminating system was then arranged as follows :—A screen, bounded by a straight edge, was placed in front of an incandescent gas lamp, so as to cut off half of the mantle, and give a source of light bounded by one perfectly straight edge. A small lens of very short focus was placed below the stage as close as possible to the object. The lamp

was at a distance of six feet, and the light reflected from the mirror was brought to a focus by this lens, passing through the object on its way. An image of the lamp was formed in space and viewed by the microscope. A little strip of thin brass, with a carefully cut straight edge, was fastened to the stand carrying the bull's eye condenser, and moved into position between the objective and object so as to cut off the flame-image with the exception of a narrow thread of light along the straight edge. The brass screen must be in the plane of the flame-image, with its edge parallel to the straight edge of the flame. The brass was then advanced over the flame until nearly all the light was cut off. Upon lowering the microscope until the object was in focus, and carefully advancing the brass strip until practically all the flame-image was cut off, it was found that the glass particles suddenly appeared with great sharpness, showing as distinctly as if in air. Two photographs of glass in oil were shown, one taken with ordinary illumination, and the other by the Schlieren-Methode.

Geological Society, May 23.—J. J. H. Teall, F.R.S., President, in the chair. — The igneous rocks of the coast of County Waterford, by F. R. Cowper Reed. The first part of this paper is devoted to a discussion of the field-evidence, as shown by the coast-sections from Newtown Head to Stradbally. The igneous rocks there exposed are divided into the following five categories :—(*a*) The felsitic rocks ; (*b*) necks of non-volcanic materials ; (*c*) the basic sills and vents ; (*d*) intrusions of dolerite ; (*e*) intrusions of trachyte, andesite, &c. ; (*f*) intrusions of other types. In regard to the age of the rocks, there appear to have been two main periods of volcanic activity : the first, in Ordovician times, was marked solely by outpourings of a felsitic nature ; the second, post-Ordovician but pre-Upper-Old-Red-Sandstone, was characterised by a succession of several distinct types of igneous rocks. The relative age of some of the peculiar types of intrusive rocks is indicated in the paper in those cases in which it can be determined. That those rocks which are later in date than the folding of the Ordovician are older than the Upper Old Red Sandstone is shown (1) by the unconformity of the Upper Old Red Sandstone ; (2) by the fact that the latter rock does not contain any interbedded igneous rocks ; and (3) by the absence of felsitic or other intrusive rocks from the Old Red Sandstone of the district. The second part of the paper is devoted to petrological notes on the different rock-types.—On a new type of rock from Kentallen and elsewhere, and its relation to other igneous rocks in Argyllshire, by J. B. Hill, R.N., and H. Kynaston. [Communicated by permission of the Director-General of H.M. Geological Survey.] A rock originally described by Mr. Teall from Kentallen is used by the authors as a type round which they group a peculiar series of basic rocks discovered in several localities. The rocks consist essentially of olivine and augite with smaller amounts of orthoclase, plagioclase and biotite, while apatite and magnetite are accessory. The peculiar feature of the rocks is the association of alkali-felspar with olivine and augite, and the group is related to the shonkinite of Montana and the olivine-monzonite of Scandinavia.

Anthropological Institute, May 29.—The President in the chair.—Prof. Oscar Montelius, of Stockholm, made a communication on the earliest communications between Italy and Scandinavia. Beginning with the evidence derived from the discovery, in Denmark and Central Europe, of bronze bowls and other objects of Roman date, coming from the workshops in Italy, as similar to examples found at Pompeii and elsewhere, he traced the active and copious intercourse thus demonstrated, step by step backwards in time through the period of early Greek commerce at the beginning of the Iron Age in the Mediterranean, into the later and earlier Bronze Age ; and illustrated his conclusions by a variety of classes of objects, which though originally of Italian origin and manufacture are found widely distributed in Central Europe, in Denmark and in Sweden ; and can be shown by numerous examples to have been imitated by the bronze working industry of these northern areas. Among these objects, he regarded the attenuate sword-hilts and the bucket-like *situloe* as demonstrating this intercourse for the early centuries of the first millennium B.C. ; the transversely-grooved sword-hilts, and the simple bow-fibula as proving the same for the later half of the second millennium, corresponding with the Mycenæan Age in the Mediterranean ; the triangular dagger-shaped blades, and the imitations of open spiral torques and bracelets, as representing the earlier half of the same ; and the rude hour-glass shaped types of cups and vessels as carrying the same argument back beyond the date 2000 B.C.—The paper was followed by a discussion.

PARIS.

Academy of Sciences, June 5.—M. Maurice Lévy in the chair.—The eclipse of the sun of May 28, 1900, at Paris, by M. Lœwy. The observations were interfered with by the state of the sky.—Total eclipse of May 28, by M. J. Janssen. An account of the work done in Spain by observers from the Observatory of Paris.—On the calorific equilibrium of a closed surface radiating outwardly, by M. Émile Picard.—Observation of the solar eclipse of May 28 at Marseilles and Algiers, by M. Stéphan. As the atmospheric conditions were extremely favourable at these two stations, good observations of the times of contact, and of the corona and solar protuberances, were taken.—Observations of the partial eclipse of the sun of May 28 at the Observatory of Bordeaux, by M. G. Rayet.—Observations of the planet (FG) (Wolf-Schwassmann, May 22), made with the large equatorial of the Observatory of Bordeaux, by MM. G. Rayet and Féraud.—On the curve of rifling in fire-arms, by M. Vallier.—The formation of the coal-measures, by M. Grand'Eury. In contrasting the two theories current for explaining the formation of coal deposits, the drift theory and the peat bog theory, the author cites instances in which, from his own observations, both influences must have been at work simultaneously.—The total eclipse of the sun of May 28 observed at Hellin, in Spain, by M. Hamy. The observations, which were entirely successful, include seven photographs of the corona. The characteristic green line of the corona, although falling within the sensitive region of the orthochromatic plates employed, gave no trace of impression in the spectrum photographs.—The total eclipse of the sun of May 28. Observations made at the Observatory of Algiers, by M. Ch. Trépied. The plan of operations included observations of the four contacts, visual study of the corona, photography of the partial eclipse, photography of the corona and of the spectrum of bright lines in the chromosphere, the photography of the spectrum of the corona, and thermo-actinometric observations. Under the very favourable atmospheric conditions, all the results were good, the only failure being in the attempt to photograph the spectrum of the corona.—On the solar eclipse of May 28, by MM. Meslin, Bourget and Lebeuf. Results of observations made at Elche. The photograph of the spectrum of the corona, obtained with a Rowland concave grating, shows circles corresponding to the lines H, K and G.—Observations of the eclipse of the sun of May 28, by M. de La Baume Pluvinel. Nine photographs of the corona were taken, but the instrument set apart for the special study of the coronal line gave no result.—On the proportion of polarised light in the solar corona, by M. J. J. Landerer. The proportion found was 0·52.—The eclipse of the sun of May 28 observed at Besançon, by M. Gruey.—The partial eclipse of the sun of May 28, at the Observatory of Lyons, by M. Ch. André. The scheme of operations included the comparison of the time of direct observation of contact with that made by projection upon a white screen, and the examination of the dark line noted in the eclipse of 1882.—The solar eclipse of May 28, observed from a balloon, by Mdlle. D. Klumpke.—On the theory of the moon, by M. H. Andoyer.—On the congruences of circles and spheres which are multicyclic, by M. C. Guichard.—On divergent series, a correction of an earlier note, by M. Le Roy.—On the decomposition of continued finite groups, by M. Edmond Maillet.—On the integration of the equation $\Delta u = fu$, by M. J. W. Lindeberg.—On the electrical state of a Hertz resonator in activity, by M. Albert Turpain.—Researches on the existence of a magnetic field produced by the movement of an electrified body, by M. V. Crémieu. According to Maxwell, a charged electrified body in motion should produce magnetic effects, the magnitude of which can be calculated from the charge and velocity of the moving body, and experiments by Rowland in 1876, and Rowland and Hutchinson in 1889, gave results in agreement with Maxwell's views. Lippmann, applying the principle of the conservation of energy to Rowland's experiment, shows that magnetic variations ought to produce a movement in electrified bodies situated within the field, but experiments by the author would appear to show that such an effect is not produced. A repetition of Rowland's original experiments, under conditions more favourable to accuracy, also leads the author to conclude that the motion of an electrified body produces no magnetic effect.—Measurement of the quantity of electricity and of

electrical energy distributed by continuous currents, by MM. A. and V. Guillet.—On a mode of decomposition of some metallic chlorides, by M. Œchsner de Coninck. Gold can be completely removed from solutions of auric chloride by filtering through animal charcoal; solutions of the perchlorides of platinum and iron are also decomposed on filtration through animal charcoal. No such decomposition could be observed with the chlorides of nickel, cobalt, manganese, zinc, copper and magnesium.—On the conditions of stability of rotatory power, by M. J. A. Le Bel. It is found that at temperatures of 100° or thereabouts, many optically active bodies tend to lose their rotatory power by racemisation; on the other hand, if the asymmetric radicals grouped round a central atom are increased in volume, the stability is increased.—On the dihydroxylates, by M. de Forcrand.—Addition of hydrogen to acetylene in presence of copper, by MM. Paul Sabatier and J. B. Senderens. A mixture of hydrogen and acetylene passed over reduced copper at a temperature of 130°—200°, reacts readily, forming ethane, ethylene and other hydrocarbons, no acetylene remaining unchanged if the hydrogen is in excess.—On the copper and mercury organo-metallic compounds of diphenylcarbazone.—On acidimetry, by M. A. Astruc. A study of the behaviour of isethionic, sulphanilic, meconic and mellic acids with indicators.—On a new species of subterranean Isopod, *Caecosphaeroma Faucheri*, by MM. Adrien Dollfus and Armand Viré.—Gregarinæ and intestinal epithelium, by MM. L. Léger and O. Duboscq.—On the animal fossils collected by M. Villiaume in the carboniferous strata near Nossi-Bé, by M. H. Douville. The whole of the carboniferous strata in the region of Nossi-Bé belongs to the Upper Lias, and is to be classified with the carboniferous strata of the same age in the north of Persia.—On the vegetable fossils collected by M. Villiaume in the carboniferous beds in the north-west of Madagascar, by M. R. Zeiller. The conclusions drawn are in harmony with those drawn by M. Douville in the previous paper from a study of the animal fossils.—The volcano of Gravenoire and the mineral springs of Royat, by M. P. Glangeaud.

DIARY OF SOCIETIES.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14.

ROYAL SOCIETY, at 4.—Election of Fellows.——At 4.30.—Some New Observations on the Static Diffusion of Gases and Liquids, and their Significance in certain Natural Processes occurring in Plants: H. T. Brown, F.R.S., and F. Escombe.—The Electrical Effects of Light upon Green Leaves (Preliminary Communication): Dr. A. D Waller, F.R.S.—The Nature and Origin of the Poison of Egyptian Lotus (*Lotus Arabicus*): W. R. Dunstan, F.R.S., and T. A. Henry.—The Exact Histological Localisation of the Visual Area of the Human Cerebral Cortex: Dr. J. S. Bolton.—Data for the Problem of Evolution in Man. V. On the Correlation between Duration of Life and the Number of Offspring: Miss M. Beeton, G. U. Yule, and Prof. K. Pearson, F.R.S.—The Diffusion of Ions produced in Air by the Action of a Radio-active Substance, Ultra-violet Light and Point Discharges: J. S. Townsend.—On an Artificial Retina and on a Theory of Vision, Part I.: Prof. J. C. Bose.

MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY, at 5.30.—Some Multiform Solutions of the Partial Differential Equations of Physical Mathematics and their Applications, Part ii.: H. S. Carslaw.—Some Quadrature Formulæ: W. F. Sheppard.—Notes on Concomitants of Binary Quantics: Prof. Elliott, F.R.S.—Extensions of the Riemann-Roch Theorem in Plane Geometry: Dr. Macaulay.—On the Invariants of a certain Differential Expression connected with the Theory of Geodesics: J. E. Campbell.—On the Constants which occur in the Differentiation of Theta Functions: Rev. M. M. U. Wilkinson.—On the Transitive Groups of Degree n and Class $n-1$: Prof. W. Burnside, F.R.S.—The Invariant Syzygies of Lowest Order for any Number of Quartics: A. Young.—Further Notes on Bilinear Forms: T. J. I'A. Bromwich.

MONDAY, JUNE 18.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, at 8.30.—The Country between Lake Rudolf and the Nile Valley: Captain M. S. Wellby.

TUESDAY, JUNE 19.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, at 8.30.—On the Significance of the Hair-slope in certain Mammals: Dr. Walter Kidd.—On the Anatomy of *Bassaricyon alleni*: F. E. Beddard, F.R.S.—Observations on the Habits and Natural Surroundings of Insects and other Animals, made during the "Skeat" Expedition to the Siamese Malay States: Nelson Annandale.

ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY, at 5.—The Defence Expenditure of the Empire: The Right Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke, Bart.

MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY, at 8.—On Conchite, a New Variety of Calcium Carbonate: Miss Agnes Kelly.—On the General Determination of the Three Principal Indices of Refraction from Observations made in any Arbitrary Zone: G. F. Herbert Smith.—On Monazite from Tintagel: H. L. Bowman.—On the Oxidation of Pyrites by Underground Water: Dr. J. W. Evans.—Petrological Notes: G. T. Prior.—A Quantitative Determination of the Action of Hydrochloric Acid and Soda Solution on the Enstatite and Felspar of the Mount Zomba Meteorite: L. Fletcher, F.R.S.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, at 8.—On the Skeleton of a Theriodont Reptile from the Baviaans River (Cape Colony): Prof. H. G. Seeley, F.R.S.—On Radiolaria from the Upper Chalk at Coulsdon (Surrey): W. Murton Holmes.—Fossils in the Oxford University Museum. IV. Notes on some Undescribed Trilobites: H. H. Thomas.

ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, at 4.30.—Rainfall in the West and East of England in Relation to Altitude above Sea-level: William Marriott.—Description of Halliwell's Self-recording Rain Gauge: Joseph Baxendell.

ROYAL MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY, at 8.—Demonstration on the Structure of some Palæozoic Plants, with Sections of the Plants shown by the Lantern: W. Carruthers, F.R.S.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21.

ROYAL SOCIETY, at 4.30.

LINNEAN SOCIETY, at 8.—On some Scandinavian Crustacea: Dr. A. G. Ohlin.—The Subterranean Amphipoda of the British Islands: Chas. Chilton.—On certain Glands of Australian Earthworms: Miss Sweet.—Notes on Najas: Dr. A. B. Rendle.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, at 4.30.—The Gigantic Sloths of Patagonia: Prof. E. Ray Lankester, F.R.S.

ANATOMICAL SOCIETY (Owens College, Manchester), at 10.30.—Lantern Demonstration on the Comparative Anatomy and Histology of the True Cæcal Apex—the Appendix Vermiformis: Dr. R. J. Berry.—Lantern Demonstration of some Surface Markings of the Calvaria, and their Significance: Prof. Dixon.—Lantern Demonstration of Microphotographs of the Maturation Stages in the Ovum of Echinus: Dr. T. H. Bryce.—Some Points in the Anatomy of the Digestive System: Prof. Birmingham.—(*a*) Two Cases of Absent Vermiform Appendix; (*b*) A Specimen showing Direct Continuity between the Long External Lateral Ligament of the Knee-joint and the Peroneus Longus Muscle; (*c*) A Supernumerary Bone in the Carpus connected with the Trapezium: Prof. Fawcett.—A Note on the Genital Apparatus of the Jerboa: Dr. Armour.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY, at 8.—Ballot for the Election of Fellows.—Notes on the Chemistry of Chlorophyll: Dr. L. Marchlewski and C. A. Schunck.—Researches on Morphine, I.: Dr. S. B. Schryver and F. H. Lees.—A New Series of Pentamethylene Derivatives, I.: Prof. W. H. Perkin, jun., F.R.S., Dr. J. F. Thorpe, and C. W. Walker.—Experiments on the Synthesis of Camphoric Acid. III. The Action of Sodium and Methyl Iodide on Ethyl-dimethyl-butanetricarboxylate: Prof. W. H. Perkin, jun., F.R.S., and Dr. J. F. Thorpe.—On the Oxime of Mesoxamide and some Allied Compounds: Miss M. A. Whiteley.—The Oxyphenoxy- and Phenyleneoxy-acetic Acids: W. Carter and Dr. W. T. Lawrence.—(1) The Condensation of Ethyl α-Bromo-isobutyrate with Ethyl Malonates and Ethyl Cyanacetates: α-Methyl-α-isobutylglutaric Acid; (2) Methylisoamylsuccinic Acid, II.: Dr. W. T. Lawrence.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22.

PHYSICAL SOCIETY, at 5.—Notes on Gas Thermometry: Dr. P. Chappuis.—A Comparison of Impure Platinum Thermometers: H. M. Tory.—On the Law of Cailletet and Mathias and the Critical Density: Prof. J. Young, F.R.S.

ANATOMICAL SOCIETY (Owens College, Manchester), at 10.30.—Note on the Configuration of the Heart in a Man and some other Mammalian Groups: Dr. C. J. Patten.—On the Arrangement of the Pelvic Fasciæ and their Relationship to the Levator Ani: Dr. Peter Thompson.—(*a*) A Preliminary Note on the Development of the Sternum; (*b*) Specimens of Diaphragmatic Hernia and of a Left Inferior Vena Cava: Prof. Paterson.—Preparations and Lantern Slides illustrating: (*a*) The Anatomy of the Subclavian and Axillary Arteries; (*b*) The Position and Relations of the Eustachian Tubes: (*c*) Stereoscopic Views of Anatomical Preparations: Dr. Arthur Robinson.—A Series of Microscopical Preparations illustrating the Development of the Posterior End of the Aorta: Prof. Young and Dr. Arthur Robinson.—Demonstration of a Series of Preparations of the Posterior End of the Adult Aorta: Prof. Young.

CONTENTS.